

XVIII.—*Descriptions of eight New Species of Birds from the Isthmus of Panama.* By GEO. N. LAWRENCE, Corr. Mem. Zool. Soc., &c.

Fam. HIRUNDINIDÆ.

1. COTYLE UROPYGIALIS, sp. nov.

Cotyle flavigastra, Lawr. (nec Vieill.) Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vol. vii. p. 317.

In the 'Annals of the Lyceum of Nat. Hist. of N. York,' as above cited, I pointed out some differences between the birds received from Panama and *C. flavigastra* from Cayenne. Others, since received, showing these differences to be constant, I am induced to consider them to be distinct species.

The specimens from Panama are smaller, the upper plumage is of a rather deeper brown, except the rump, which is greyish white, the yellow of the abdomen is rather paler, and the under tail-coverts whiter.

Male. Length about 5 inches; wing $4\frac{1}{8}$; tail $2\frac{1}{8}$.

Female. Wing $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail 2.

The wings of two specimens of *Cotyle ruficollis* sive *flavigastra**, from Cayenne, measured $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; the sexes of these are not known.

Fam. DENDROCOLAPTIDÆ.

2. DENDRORNIS NANA, sp. nov.

Head above and hind part of neck dark brown, each feather marked in the centre with a small oval tawny spot, these spots becoming elongated in shape behind the neck; upper part of back and wing-coverts brownish olive; lower part of back and rump bright rufous; tail deep cinnamon-brown; quills dark cinnamon-red, dusky at their ends; under wing-coverts pale cinnamon; throat and sides of the neck pale fulvous; breast and abdomen brownish olive, darker on the sides; marked with elongated fulvous spots on the breast and abdomen, these becoming nearly obsolete on the lower part of the latter; under

* [This bird agrees with the specimens from Ecuador which I have noticed, in my list of Fraser's collection, P. Z. S. 1860, p. 292, as showing differences from *C. ruficollis*.—P.L.S.]

tail-coverts dull rufous; bill brownish horn-colour, the under mandible a little paler than the upper; legs and feet dark brown.

Length 7 inches; wing $3\frac{3}{4}$; tail $1\frac{7}{8}$; bill $1\frac{3}{8}$; tarsi $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Fam. FORMICARIIDÆ.

3. FORMICIVORA VIRGATA, sp. nov.

Male. Intense black, a large concealed patch of pure white on the back; tail black, each feather with a white spot at the end, largest on the outer feathers; wings black, the bend of the wing white, the lesser coverts marked with small white spots, as in *F. boucardi*, and the larger coverts ending in pure white and forming a conspicuous mark on the wing; under wing-coverts and inner edges of quills white; the feathers on the sides of the breast marked along their shafts with a narrow stripe of white, which reaches nearly to their ends—these marks being only apparent on raising the feathers; bill and legs black.

Length 4 inches; wing $1\frac{7}{8}$; tail $1\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi $1\frac{1}{6}$.

Female. Resembles the male in the upper plumage, but below is entirely of a very deep chestnut-red.

This species belongs to the group embracing *F. quixensis*, *F. boucardi*, and *F. consobrina*, and most resembles the latter, but differs in having longer wings and tail, in the greater extent of white on the bases of the feathers of the back, and in having the pectoral feathers marked with white stripes down their centres, in this last character apparently differing from all its allies.

4. MYRMELASTES CORVINUS, sp. nov.

Male. The general colour is crow-black, with a large concealed spot of pure white between the shoulders; tail black; quills blackish brown, with their inner edges greyish white; smaller wing-coverts black, narrowly edged with white, some of the white tinged with rufous; larger coverts dark chocolate-brown, ending with dull rufous; bill black; legs dark brown.

Length of skin 6 inches; wing $2\frac{7}{8}$; tail $2\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi $1\frac{1}{8}$; bill $\frac{3}{4}$.

Fam. TYRANNIDÆ.

5. MYIOZETETES MARGINATUS, sp. nov.

Second, third, and fourth quills equal and longest, first shorter than sixth.

Upper plumage rather dull olive-green; crown and sides of the head, including the eyes, dusky olive-brown; front greyish, connected with a conspicuous superciliary stripe of white, which terminates on a line with the occiput; the crest is very narrow, consisting of a few pointed feathers of bright vermilion; wings and tail of a liver-brown, the wing-coverts, primaries, and most of the secondaries edged with pale rufous, a few of the inner secondaries edged with pale yellow; all the tail-feathers broadly margined on both webs with pale rufous; throat greyish white; lower part of neck, breast, and abdomen deep yellow; the lower part of the abdomen and the under tail-coverts paler yellow; under wing-coverts deep yellow; inner edges of quills of a pale salmon-colour; bill and legs black.

Length $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; wing $\frac{3}{16}$; tail 3; bill $\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi $\frac{11}{16}$.

This species somewhat resembles *M. similis*, Spix, but is smaller, the tail-feathers narrower, with their rufous edgings paler and much broader.

The very narrow crest is a striking character; and as the specimen described seems to be in adult plumage, I judge it to be fully developed.

6. MYIOBIUS ATRICAUDUS, sp. nov.

Myiobius barbatus, Lawr. (nec Gm.), Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vol. vii. p. 328.

Upper plumage greenish olive; crest bright yellow; rump sulphur-yellow; quills blackish brown, narrowly edged with olive-green; tail black; under plumage pale yellow, tinged with pale fulvous on the throat; upper mandible dark brown, under mandible white, just tipped with brown; legs brown.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; wing $2\frac{1}{4}$; tail $2\frac{3}{8}$; tarsi $\frac{5}{8}$.

Male and female alike in plumage.

Smaller than any of its allies, also paler below, and with less tawny on the neck and breast even than in *M. xanthopygius*; the colour of the rump is about the same as that of *M. sulphureipygius*, but more in extent, and the bill is rather smaller than in that species; the tail is black; in all other species examined, it is blackish brown.

7. *PLATYRHYNCHUS SUPERCILIARIS*, sp. nov.

Platyrrhynchus cancruma, Lawr. (nec Licht.), Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vol. vii. p. 330.

Upper plumage greenish olive; crown chestnut-red, orange-yellow in the centre, and bordered with black; adjoining this black border is a superciliary stripe of pale yellow, which runs from the upper mandible to the occiput; the ear-coverts are yellowish olive, bordered above and below with black; quills and tail umber brown, the former edged with olive-green inclining to rufous, the latter with light rufous; under plumage yellow, brightest on the throat and abdomen, with the breast and sides olivaceous; under wing-coverts yellow; upper mandible black, the under dusky, pale at the tip; legs and feet brown.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; wing $2\frac{1}{4}$; tail $1\frac{1}{8}$; tarsi $\frac{5}{8}$.

Resembles *P. coronatus*, Scl., in the colouring of the crest, but appears to differ from that and all others in having a pale yellow superciliary stripe.

Fam. PICIDÆ.

8. *CELEUS SQUAMATUS*, sp. nov.

Female. Entire head, neck, and upper plumage bright reddish cinnamon, darkest on the upper part of the back and on the wing-coverts, and paler on the lower part of the back; there are a few black spots on the front, and the feathers of the back, rump, and wing-coverts are marked with narrow black bars; the tail is rather light cinnamon, crossed with black bands, and black at the end; quills bright cinnamon, sparingly marked on both webs with small black spots and brownish black at their ends; inside of wings cinnamon; breast, sides, abdomen, and under tail-coverts of a much paler cinnamon, each feather bordered with a conspicuous submarginal black band, giving a scaly appearance to the entire under plumage; legs and bill plumbeous.

Length 8 inches; wing $4\frac{7}{8}$; tail $3\frac{1}{8}$; bill $\frac{7}{8}$; tarsi $\frac{3}{4}$.

This species resembles *C. fraseri*, but apparently differs from it, especially in having the tail banded with black. In the figure of *C. fraseri* given by Malherbe the tail is brown, with fulvous spots only on the outer edges of the webs*.

* [Not the same as *C. fraseri*, of which the unique specimen is in my collection, but nearly allied to that species.—P. L. S.]